



MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

2024 SPRING EDITION

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Editor - Jane Sears LM12
9323 Waltham Woods Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21234-1550
410-668-8538 marysears@comcast.net

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MEMBERSHIP

REGULAR: Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character.

JUNIOR: Applicants must be from 10 to 18 years of age and of good moral character. A parent or guardian MUST sign application.

ORGANIZATIONS: Interested clubs, societies, museums, research groups, etc., may apply for membership.

DUES: Dues for Regular, Junior and Organizational membership are \$20.00 per year. Life membership \$300.00

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MD TAMS JOURNAL is published four times a year by the Maryland Token and Medal Society, Inc. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor. Opinions expressed by the author are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the MD TAMS, its Editor or its Officers. MD TAMS JOURNAL reserves the right to edit or reject any copy. Meetings are held in various coin shows and conventions throughout the year. Swap meets are also held by the club. See information on future meetings elsewhere in this issue.

The goals of the Maryland Token and Medal Society are to help stimulate and maintain interest in the collecting of medals, tokens and other related exnumia from the State of Maryland and other areas and to produce THE MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL. It is strictly a non-profit organization. The journal is published quarterly in *Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter*.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION AND RESTRICTIONS:

MD TAMS does not guarantee advertising, but accepts copy in good faith. All advertising should be addressed to the Editor. Advertising copy shall be restricted to tokens, medals and other exnumia as well as allied numismatic material, publications and accessories related thereto. All advertisers must supply their own cuts and / or artwork.

RATES:

<u>SIZE</u>	<u>1-ISSUE</u>	<u>4-ISSUES</u>
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1/8 page	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00
Business card	\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00



CLASSIFIED ADS:

Members may place a free 25 word ad. For ads in excess of 25 words, a rate of 10 cents per word will apply.

DEADLINES:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>
Spring	February 15 th	March 21 st
Summer	May 15 th	June 21 st
Fall	August 15 th	September 21 st
Winter	November 15 th	December 21 st



Coming Events

WHITMAN COIN & COLLECTIBLES BALTIMORE (SPRING) EXPO

One West Pratt St. Baltimore, MD

March 21 to 23, 2024

MEETING CANCELED DUE TO LACK OF ATTENDANCE

WHITMAN COIN & COLLECTIBLES BALTIMORE (SUMMER) EXPO

One West Pratt St. Baltimore, MD

June 13 to 15, 2024 Meeting on 15th at 11 room TBA **IN QUESTION**

WHITMAN COIN & COLLECTIBLES BALTIMORE (WINTER) EXPO

One West Pratt St. Baltimore, MD

November 14 to 16 Meeting on 16th at 11 room TBA **IN QUESTION**



THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Welcome to 2024. The Maryland Token and Medal Society (MD TAMS) is celebrating our 45th Anniversary this year. That is a major milestone for any organization. I am looking forward to the 50th Anniversary; however, I am not certain that we can make it that far. We did not get good attendance for our last few Swap Meets and our last few regular meetings at the Baltimore Convention Center were poorly attended. The MD TAMS Board has decided that we WILL NOT meet at the Whitman show on Saturday 23 March. It seems like many folks are concerned about the cost of parking and the safety of the area. This probably is one of the reasons we have such low attendance. With this in mind, we will try some new locations for our meetings. We will try to set up a meeting in late April or May and another later in the year. We will look for free parking and a safer area. Hopefully, this will draw more people. If not, the Board will have to reassess our future operations. We will let the membership know when the next meeting is scheduled.

Remember that this is your organization. If you want it to continue, we need your support and commitment. If we do not get it, we will never get to our 50th anniversary.

NOTE:

**WE WILL NOT MEET AT THE WHITMAN SHOW
23 MARCH 2024
THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER**

Ed



FROM YOUR EDITOR

Hello Fellow Members

A Happy New Year to one and all. As you have just read in our president's message, our spring meeting has been canceled. Our last meeting was pretty sad with only four members attending. We did enjoy ourselves with a meeting and an auction. With the meeting canceled, I will still continue to put forth a journal four times a year. Right now I have some articles but would like other fellow members to send in something to publish. Those that sent in articles for the year 2023, I would like to thank you all for your effort. As it stands, our journal is the backbone that holds this club together. I really enjoy researching and writing articles for the journal. Come share the experience with me.



Rock & Behncken Café

Expanded update by Jane Sears

Obv: ROCK & BEHNCKEN / CAFÉ / 7 NORTH ST. / BALTO., MD.

Rev: 5

R145 round aluminum 25mm

thanks Ed

+++++

The Maryland Merchant Tokens by David E. Schenkman & MD TAMS 1986 listed this restaurant was opened in 1905 and went out of business a few years later (page 94).

The actual date for this token is in 1907-8 when Joseph B. Rock and Ernst Behncken ran a saloon at 7 North Ave. Before that date, in 1905, Joseph Bernard Rock ran a saloon with Frank Bennett at 419 E. Fayette Street for 3 years. Also in 1905, Ernest Behncken was listed as a barkeeper at 6 N. Poppleton.

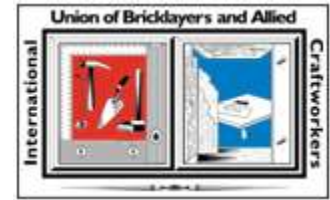
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS & ALLIED CRAFTWORKERS

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse

reverse



Obv: BUILD. ADAPT. CHANGE. / (Baltimore Skyline in rays) / BAC150 / Trowel / 2015 IU Convention •
Baltimore • September 14-18

Rev: INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS & ALLIED CRAFTWORKERS / ORGANIZED /
(LOGO) / 1865

round brass like 1 ½" Diameter

thanks ED

Most unions were wiped out after the financial crisis of 1857. After the Civil War, many bricklayer unions began to form in Baltimore, Brooklyn, New York City, Providence, Boston, Pittsburgh, New Jersey and St. Louis. In Baltimore, bricklayers went on strike for the right to work any job.

The oldest continuously operating trade union in North America was formed on October 17, 1865. It was originally known as the Bricklayers, Mason and Plasterers International Union of America (BMPIU). It was established during a great wave of blue collar unions in the 1860s. The union changed its name several times during its history to reflect the changing membership. In 1884 the name changed to Bricklayers and Masons International Union. In 1910 the name was changed to Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union. In 1995 the union name changed for the third and final time, renaming it to the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craft workers (BAC).

Since 2020, the union has grown to represent nearly 76,000 trowel trades workers, including bricklayers, stone and cement masons, title setters, terrazzo workers, and caulkers. Over its 155 year history it is the oldest continually operating union in the United States and Canada. The union has actively fought to improve their members' quality of life - on and off the job - through access to fair wages, safe working conditions, good benefits, and the solidarity among its members. BAC's Executive board was elected every five years by the delegates to the International Union's Convention. BAC was the first union to support the eight hour work day.

The above medallion was issued at the Baltimore 2015 Convention when it celebrated its 150th Anniversary.



The above Certificate is for Charles L. Carnes of Baltimore a bricklayer 1917. Adopted by the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, at Pittsburg, Pa., January 1902.

References:

Nonprofit organization askbac@bacweb.org Address: 620 F St NW, Washington, DC 20004

Collecting U.S. Tokens: Challenges and Rewards

Part 2

ROBERT D. LEONARD JR.

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HISTORY OF U.S. TOKENS

In the 17th and 18th centuries the distinction between coins and tokens was not as definite as it is now, so the identity of the first American token will always remain somewhat controversial. Some numismatists consider the Sommer Islands (Bermuda) pieces of circa 1616-the first issue struck for the English colonies in America-to be tokens. Certainly they look like tokens, as they were minted in silvered copper instead of the silver of the corresponding English denominations. However, it appears that they were authorized by proclamation of the king, and so had legal tender status; consequently they should be regarded as coins.

The first U.S. token is now believed to be the "New York in America" token, issued by Francis Lovelace, governor of New York 1668-1673. Known in brass and lead, this piece was intended as a farthing or halfpenny. Other 17th century pieces are the St. Patrick's halfpence, which are either Irish Loyalist issues of Charles I of circa 1645 or Dublin tokens of the 1670's, but which in either case were made a legal tender in New Jersey in 1682; the "American Plantations Token" of 1688, which is really a private coinage similar to Wood's coinage and the Rosa Americana pieces; the London, Carolina, and New England elephant tokens of circa 1664-1694; and the mysterious and unique "New England Stiver," now thought to be a 19th century fantasy. Nothing definite is known of the elephant tokens other than that they were struck at the Royal Mint in the Tower of London.

The earliest token of the 18th century is the Gloucester token of Gloucester County, Virginia, found in two varieties. This brass piece is 24mm in diameter and the commoner (two known!) variety depicts on the obverse an 18th century, center-entrance Colonial building one story high with chimneys at each end. Using both specimens the legends can be reconstructed. The obverse is GLOUCESTER.COVRTHOVSE.VIRGINIA, with XII below the building. On the reverse is a large pentacle (five-pointed star) and RIGHAVLT.DAWSON.ANNO.DOM.1714. In the fall of 1979 a third specimen was found in the village of Gloucester with a metal detector; it is badly corroded, with only five-six letters showing on one side, but is plainly dated (1)715.

The famed numismatist S. S. Crosby thought this piece was a pattern for a shilling, but the wretched condition of existing specimens coupled with the silver shortage of the time (Virginia was even then on a paper economy) makes it clear that this piece was a shilling token, possibly a warehouse receipt. The Gloucester Courthouse depicted on this token is still standing, and records show that one Christopher Righault purchased land adjacent to it in 1654 and 1668. Presumably his son was in partnership with a known local land owner named Dawson, and they issued this token in connection with their business.

The next tokens are those of the Higley family of Granby, Connecticut, who owned copper mines there. Dr. Samuel

Higley, a medical doctor with a degree from Yale, purchased the copper mine property in 1728. In 1737 he issued a copper token inscribed THE.VALVE.OF.THREE.PENCE. Legend has it that the local tavern charged threepence a drink and that the good doctor passed so many of his tokens there that very soon there came an outcry against accepting them at this value, as they were no larger than British halfpence though marked with a value six times as high. The resourceful Dr. Higley then cut new dies reading

VALUE.ME.AS.YOU.PLEASE/I.AM.GOOD. COPPER, also dated 1737, but continued to suggest that they should pass as threepence by adding a Roman numeral III on the obverse. (A mule is known of the THE.VALVE.OF.THREE. PENCE and the I.AM.GOOD.COPPER dies.) Other fanciful designs, undated, were issued about this time. While on a voyage to England in May, 1737 with a shipment of his copper, Dr. Higley died. His oldest son John Higley, together with the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge and William Cradock, probably made the later types, including a final issue dated 1739. Higley tokens are very rare in any condition and always bring four- or five-figure prices.

The first U.S. communion token was issued in 1748. After the end of the Revolutionary War and before the achievement of high production by the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia in the mid-1790's, a number of anonymous tokens were circulated, but the next private token to carry its issuer's name was that of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, which issued 1,000 copper penny tokens in 1790 in order to deter contributions of worn and counterfeit coins. Two varieties are known, both very rare today. Both are anonymous except for the single word "CHURCH." (Formerly the Mott token of New York, N.Y., dated 1789, was thought to be the first American token, but Q. David Bowers' suggestion that it was struck in 1839 to celebrate the firm's 50th anniversary is now accepted as correct. Also, in 1783, goldsmith and silversmith John Chalmers of Annapolis, Maryland issued a series of silver pieces with values of threepence, sixpence, and one shilling; in 1787, goldsmith and silversmith Ephraim Brasher of New York issued several varieties of gold doubloons and a half doubloon; and in 1790, silversmith Standish

Barry of Baltimore, Maryland issued a silver threepence. While these pieces could be regarded as tokens, since they contain their full weight of precious metal it is better to consider them private coins.) Rickett's Circus of Philadelphia and Boston prepared bronze tokens, perhaps as early as 1793.

But the most widely circulated of the early coppers are the Talbot, Allum & Lee cent tokens of 1794 and 1795. This firm of India traders, located at 241 Pearl Street, New York, had a large quantity of tokens made in Birmingham, England. There are three major types: 1794 with NEW YORK, 1794 without NEW YORK (scarce), and 1795. Both lettered and plain edge specimens are known, as are a number of mules with other British tokens made for collectors. The U.S. Mint purchased quantities of Talbot, Allum & Lee cents in 1795 and 1797 for overstriking (cut down) into half cents.

Mention should be made of merchant counterstamps on silver and later copper coins, which begin to appear in the mid-1790's. The Spanish-American 2 reales was favored at first, but later the U.S. large cent surpassed it by far. These pieces are often included in collections of tokens. Research is continuing on them, as many are not yet attributed.

The turnpikes of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, began using crude brass tokens to pay their tolls as early as 1806. A few game counters and anonymous Washington tokens (most dated 1783) were issued in the early part of the 19th century, but the next true trade tokens are probably the Park Theatre, New York, ADMIT and PAID admission tokens of 1817. In 1818 Jose Antonio de la Garza received permission from the military governor of San Antonio, Texas to coin 8,000 "jolas"—1/2 real tokens—which he did, though very few are known today. Both varieties, large and small planchet, show the lone star of Texas (though it did not have that meaning then) on one side and de la Garza's initials, JAG, 1/2, and the date, 1818, on the other. In 1820 the North West Company, a British fur trading company, issued one beaver tokens for use primarily in the lower Columbia River valley of Oregon. They were minted by John Walker & Co. of Birmingham in copper and brass. All but two specimens are holed, and virtually every specimen is corroded to some degree from burial.

Tredwell, Kissam & Co. of New York, N.Y., issued a brass token in 1823 to commemorate the opening of the New York Grand Canal, and this piece may be said to begin a series of trade tokens that has continued almost unbroken to the present day. From this point on there is such a flood of tokens that it is impossible to speak of them all; rather, the broad periods of their issue will be described, with a very few tokens selected as archtypes. The period up until 1832 is known as the Early American period. During this period a number of cent-sized storecards appeared in brass and copper. The Tredwell, Kissam & Co. and the rare Wolfe, Spies & Clark pieces were struck by Kettle & Sons of England, but the majority of tokens of this period were manufactured by Richard Trested, Robert Lovett Sr., and Wright & Bale, all of New York. Most pieces have advertising inscriptions and types representative of the issuer's business such as hardware or chairs. It is thought that most of these pieces saw limited circulation as cents.

Tokens of the period 1833-1844 are known as Hard Times Tokens, a name given them by Lyman H. Low in 1886 in his book of that title. "Hard Times" certainly resulted from the Panic of 1837, when specie payments were suspended, and many of these tokens have reference—often satirical—to the events of this period. But the term has now grown to encompass any token minted during this period, even if it is merely a store card, and is now simply a convenience for collectors. The majority of these tokens actually circulated as cents (and, in one instance, as a half cent), including the store cards. The pieces attacking President Jackson (portrayed as a wild boar or a jackass) are quite common in worn condition. The tokens of this period have been the subject of several books and bring the highest prices of any American tokens after the Colonial period.

From 1845-1860 the series of U.S. merchant tokens continued much as it had in the late "Hard Times" period. Commercial types prevailed; there was very little of the political satire of the 1830's. Counterstamped advertisements on cents and silver coins increased greatly during this period, one of the most common being the VOTE THE LAND FREE slogan of the Free Soil Party in 1848. Another innovation was the widespread introduction of spiel marke tokens, that is, pieces imitating the design of current gold coins (\$10, \$5, and \$20 pieces being the most common, in that order), struck in brass, and intended for use as game counters or poker chips. These pieces, showing the eagle or Liberty head of the gold coins, or often both, are so numerous that one numismatist, Michael Pfefferkorn, has written of this era as the Spiel Marke Period.

In 1861 the outbreak of the Civil War led to the most extensive series of tokens in U.S. history. Gold and silver began to be hoarded almost immediately; by early 1862, the only currency in circulation—other than paper—was the copper-nickel small cent. To make change, some merchants resorted to paper scrip, bearer checks, or cardboard tokens. Postage stamps were also used, and many merchants in the East issued small envelopes, usually with an advertising message, to keep them in. In the fall of 1862 brass-encased postage stamps with advertising on the case and a piece of mica to protect the stamp were manufactured for a number of merchants by John Gault. But

a few months later, late in 1862, copper tokens the same diameter as the small cent, but thinner, were issued in Cincinnati and quickly copied throughout the East and Middle West. (Our present small cent was changed in composition and thickness in 1864 to match these tokens.)

In 1863 and 1864 a veritable flood occurred—far exceeding 25 million pieces, according to Civil War token experts George and Melvin Fuld. So many were issued, in fact, that Congress passed two acts to outlaw them: the Act of April 22, 1864 prohibited tokens of 1 and 2 cents value, and the Act of June 8, 1864 prohibited all private coinage, whatever its denomination. These laws effectively suppressed the Civil War tokens, as no cent-sized tokens are known dated 1865. However, by then the crisis was passing; the collapse of the South and the end of the war was in sight, and the scarcity of currency had been largely made up by huge issues of cents, the introduction of the 2-cent piece in 1864 (to allow the Mint to coin twice the face value of the cent with the same effort), and the introduction of Postage Currency and Fractional Currency (notes with denominations as low as 3 cents). The only exceptions are two 1865 tokens of Illinois, one of Champaign (inscribed 10 [cents] BAR CHECK) and one of Monmouth, whose denomination is simply given as “BAR CHECK”—instead of its actual face value (10 cents?)-to evade the Act. (An 1865-dated 25 cents token of Idaho City, Idaho is now thought to have been issued about 1870.)

Civil War tokens are classified by collectors into two series, Patriotic Civil War Tokens and Civil War Store Cards. The “Patriotic” tokens are anonymous, struck from stock dies for general circulation. Most have patriotic themes-ARMY & NAVY, THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, LIBERTY AND NO SLAVERY, etc.-but some “Copperhead” tokens were issued with designs critical of the war, such as MILLIONS FOR CONTRACTORS/NOT ONE CENT FOR THE WIDOWS. Store cards are named with their issuers; they normally carry an advertisement for the business, such as a mortar and pestle, trunk, stove, stein of beer, etc., but many show simply a stock die such as an Indian head, eagle, or patriotic theme. Both series might have been redeemed, but the store card series was, in the main, intended to be, while the stock-die “Patriotic” pieces (which cost the merchant less than their face value if enough were purchased) were not. Actually, cent-size copper tokens began to be issued before the Civil War, as early as 1857, and many tokens are known dated 1861, which may be their actual year of issue. These pre-Civil War tokens are usually collected together with the genuine article due to the difficulty of confidently separating them all out and long tradition otherwise, though the latest catalogs identify many of them as “non-contemporary” issues.

Collecting U.S. Tokens: Challenges and Rewards

Part 3

ROBERT D. LEONARD JR.

After the Civil War there is no generally agreed-on classification of token-issuing eras. Dr. Benjamin P. Wright's *The American Store or Business Cards* stops with the turn of the century in 1901, and many collectors since then have considered the end of the 19th century to be a dividing point. Russell Rulau's *United States Trade Tokens 1866-1889* uses 1890 as a watershed because that is when aluminum tokens began to be produced in quantity. I prefer a functional classification, so from this point on the definition of eras is my own.

From 1866 to about 1900 is the Saloon Token Era. Now saloon tokens are known from the Civil War, and after 1900, but hundreds and hundreds of varieties were issued beginning about 1875, primarily in the Southwest. These tokens have denominations such as 1 drink, 12 1/2 cents, 6 1/4 cents, or “a smile” (a half-shot of whiskey). They are highly sought after and many command three- or even four-figure prices, especially those with pictorial designs or ghost town locations, and territorial issues (from Arizona Territory, Montana Territory, etc.). Another innovation of this period was the pool token or “Brunswick” token, after the billiard company that issued the overwhelming majority of them. Many of these were “GOOD FOR 1 DRINK.” A few counterstamps exist from this period-OIL OF ICE and PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16.ST. & B'WAY N.Y.-are typical, but it is the end of the era for them; advertising counterstamps are almost totally absent after 1900. Merchant store cards and trade tokens are common from this period also, but they are not characteristically different from those issued prior to the Civil War. An extensive series of these tokens have designs commemorating the Centennial of American Independence in 1876.

Circa 1900 to 1931 is the Agriculture and Transportation Token Era. Beginning in the 1890's many general stores, primarily in the Middle West, began issuing tokens to pay farmers for their produce in order to save bookkeeping and to provide change in remote rural areas far from banks. Agricultural workers tokens-pickers and peelers checks-blossomed during this period. In the cities, streetcar and bus tokens were issued by the millions. There were many omnibus and stage coach tokens from New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston from the 1830's on, but explosive growth in these issues took place all across the country in the first quarter of the 20th century. They are so common today that a collection of 100 different pieces can be purchased for less than \$20. Saloon tokens continued until Prohibition in 1919, and two new forms of advertising token appeared: the GOOD LUCK

token, often with a swastika, horseshoe, and other “lucky” symbols on it, and the encased cent, with an advertising message and KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE or similar around the coin. These first appeared as souvenirs at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901.

From 1931 to 1945 is the era of Government-Issued Tokens. The first U.S. wooden money, released by the Chamber of Commerce of Tenino, Washington during the depths of the Depression, appeared in 1931, with further issues in 1932 and 1933, the beginning of a flood of “wooden nickels” that shows no signs of abating. The passage of the Illinois sales tax in March, 1933 resulted in a wave of so-called Provisional Sales Tax Tokens, of which the Kewanee Chamber of Commerce piece was the first. These were issued primarily by quasi-governmental bodies such as retail merchants’ associations and chambers of commerce, though a few purely private issues also appeared. Creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933 led to the issue of special tokens for many of the camps. Two years later the first state-issued sales tax tokens were issued, for the state of Washington. Other state-issued sales tax tokens appeared that year; by 1937, 12 states had issued them. The Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Commission, a bureau of the federal government, issued tokens for use at their settlement in Matanuska Valley in 1935. A federal government token issue of national distribution was the Office of Price Administration Red Points and Blue Points, used for rationing of meat and canned fruit and vegetables during the Second World War. Another federal issue was the Department of Justice Internment Camp canteen tokens for camps in Crystal City and Seagoville, Texas in 1942, used primarily by Japanese, German, and Italian aliens. (There were many prisoner of war camps in the United States at this time, but all issued tickets instead of tokens.) This era also witnessed the rebirth of the saloon token and the continuation of advertising, transportation, and souvenir tokens.

After World War II, government issues (except for some state sales tax tokens) disappeared. The period from 1946 to 1964 may be called the Souvenir Token Era. In this period the use of trade tokens declined; the last farm workers’ tokens and the last coal mine tokens were used. Tavern tokens survived in a few places like Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, where plastic tokens were introduced to hold down costs, and in special situations like Chicago and suburbs where they were used to play the “26 game,” a dice game tolerated by the authorities until about 1960 so long as winners were ostensibly paid off in tokens good only for drinks. Beginning in 1961 (and extending to 1978), food stamp change tokens were issued by many groceries and supermarkets throughout America to make change for U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Stamps, in order to conform to a regulation-since changed-requiring that change for the lowest denomination of food stamps be applied only to the purchase of eligible foods. But these examples are mostly isolated and localized; the broadly-issued, most-commonly-seen tokens of this period are souvenirs-wooden nickels at first, then (especially after 1947) copper and goldene brass souvenir trade tokens to commemorate local anniversaries and celebrations. With inflation, denominations grew from 25 cents at the beginning of the period, to (most commonly) 50 cents, then \$1, and finally \$2. The Alaska statehood trade dollar of 1959 (gold-plated with Alaska gold) alone had a mintage of 100,000 pieces. By 1962 these pieces had become so widespread that an Act was passed prohibiting their issue, but they were not suppressed; a number of illegal pieces continued to be issued in ignorance of the law, and the token manufacturers who understood the rules simply modified the inscription on the tokens. The use of transportation and advertising tokens declined, as they were replaced by coins and pinback buttons respectively.

In 1965 we entered the Era of Gaming and Video Game Tokens. Amusement tokens were introduced around the turn of the century to play early slot machines (and legalize them in some localities by avoiding payoff in currency) and became very common during the 1930’s before virtually dying out in the 1950’s. But gambling tokens of another kind came into being in 1965 following the disappearance of the silver dollar from circulation. All the casinos in Las Vegas and Reno (and elsewhere where gambling was legal) issued \$1 “gaming tokens,” primarily for use in slot machines. These tokens were tolerated by the government because the casinos pledged to use and redeem only their own issues. Other denominations, including special “free play” come-on tokens, were also struck. Next, the explosive growth of video games in the early 1980’s-led by the popularity of such games as Space Invaders and Pac Man-gave rise to huge new token issues. Children who had never before seen a token suddenly became quite familiar with them. Most of these pieces used uninteresting stock dies, but some were named with their issuer and a few even gave a location. Another innovation of this period was the ice machine token, introduced by motels to prevent non-guests from helping themselves to free ice. These were often from the same stock dies as video game tokens or were even cruder, such as ordinary quarters painted with red nail polish. Though video games and their tokens have declined, the latest flood is of gaming tokens-for land casinos, riverboats, and Indian casinos. Already some of these new casinos have failed, making their tokens instant collectibles!

Granniss & Taylor Port Warden's Line

by Jane Sears LM12

I have been sitting on this article for a long time, even losing the file but had the printed notes. I pulled it out just recently (2023) and did my yearly research to find the missing clue where Granniss & Taylor transportation was located and when. I went thru many websites looking for any new information and found a Baltimore article in 1865 about Granniss and others being granted permission to extend the Port Warden's Line at Canton by the City Council. I thought I finally found the missing link. Explanation below:

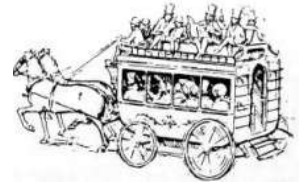
The token is listed in several publications:

The Numismatist - Volume 20 - page 73

"A list of the issues of the Monumental City Accompanied by Historical Notes" by F. G. Duffield #53

Obv: "Granniss / & Taylor / Baltimore / Md." with ornamental flourishes.

Rev: An omnibus drawn by two horses. brass, oval, size 16x23



This firm as proprietors of a line of omnibuses does not appear in the directories, but in that of 1864 is found "Granniss & Taylor, oyster packers, foot of Chester Street, and in that year only. The existence of the card, which is rare, is evidence that they were the proprietors of a line of omnibuses, probably about 1858-1860, and the presumption is that with the advent of horse-cars in 1859, shortly after which all the omnibus lines were practically driven out of business, Messrs, Granniss & Taylor engaged in the oyster-packing business, which at that time was one of the rapidly growing industries of the city.

U.S. Merchant Tokens, 1845-1860: A Catalog of the Unofficial. Russell Rulau · 1982 page 118

All the transportation checks of these 1850 - era Baltimore omnibus lines (Mitchell, Zimmerman, Yinger, *Granniss & Taylor*) were made by the same diesinker, apparently

A Survey of American Trade Tokens: An Anthology - David E. Schenkman · 1975 · page 68

This firm as proprietors of a line of omnibuses does not appear in the directories, but in that of 1864 is found "Granniss & Taylor, oyster packers, foot of Chester street," and in that year only. The existence of the card...



The third token is not at a Granniss & Taylor planchet but was counterstamped with Taylor name and possibly used in the oyster packing business.

The company of Granniss & Taylor started in Baltimore in 1863 at Aliceanna & Chester Sts. Thomas S. Granniss, Jr. was born in New Haven, Conn. in 1825. He was operating an oyster business in his home town (1850), then Rochester, NY (Granniss & Swann in 1852) and in Baltimore in 1861 as the Granniss & Co. William H. Taylor was born in England in 1819 and came to Baltimore in 1831 at the age of twelve. He started his business as the Monumental Oyster Co. in 1858. In ads in Buffalo, NY the mention of Monumental Oyster Co. and Granniss & Co. was on the same ad advertising Baltimore Oysters. It looked like Granniss & Co. was a division or a part of the Monumental Oyster Co. In 1862, the company was known as Granniss, Taylor & Co. at the same address. The Granniss & Taylor trademark for oysters was the "Monumental" brand. Many agents were selling the brand in Rochester, NY; Cincinnati, OH and Milwaukee, WIS.

My belief is that the Granniss & Taylor tokens were actually a Civil War oyster packer token and not transportation token. I may be devaluing the tokens but correct information is needed. I will explain why I believe.

- 1) The other transportation of this period ran from 1844 to 1859. (Granniss was not in Baltimore at this time).
- 2) The first Baltimore omnibus line ran from Franklin St to Market Street (now Broadway) in 1844.
- 3) The Granniss & Taylor Company was listed as oyster packers in a 1863-64 directory at Aliceanna and Chester Sts. All other dates are from newspaper ads.
- 4) This company was dissolved when the co-partnership of Granniss & Taylor ended by mutual consent in January 1865 stating only Oyster and Fruit Packers (no mention of an omnibus co.) The business will continue under the name of Monumental Oyster Co. with William Taylor owner at the same location at Aliceanna St. at the foot of Chester St. (this was from an ad in the Buffalo NY newspaper)
- 5) The counterstamped tokens were used by Taylor in his oyster packing house. Did he use the old Granniss & Taylor tokens that were laying around?
- 6) My question is WHAT tokens were used for Granniss, Taylor & Co. packing house. What did they look like? Do you see where I am going! Were there tokens for Monumental Oyster Co.?

- 7) I think the gentlemen went to the die sinker and viewed the inventory or old dies for sale. They liked the ones with the omnibus on them and ordered them for the firm. This was an expensive token not ones that were just counterstamped on brass.
- 8) William Taylor continued his company as the Monumental Oyster Co. until 1892 at 2035 Aliceanna St. which started in 1858. Thomas Granniss was the sup't of the Baltimore Oyster Co. until 1885.
- 9) Since the American Civil War was from April 1861 to May 1865 thus it is a Civil War token.
- 10) Thomas Granniss died in 1907 in New Haven, Conn. and William Taylor died in 1893 in Baltimore.

As I mentioned above, when I was doing my yearly research I came across an article that would connect the dots. But to my surprise it didn't turn out to be the missing link. It was a very import part of Baltimore history that I had not known before. I will share it with you. The article was from the February 7, 1865 newspaper stating that the proceeding of the City Council called up the ordinance granting permission to Thomas Granniss and others to extend the Port Warden's Line at Canton. I got so excited thinking the Port Warden's Line was a transportation line. I was disappointed. The Port Warden's Line is an invisible line that runs around the inner harbor about 350 feet from shore. The Port Wardens regulated the placement, erection and construction of structures in the water. They issued the permits for construction of marinas and wharves, etc. Logs were planted from the land edge out to the Port Warden's Line and then filled with landfill. This is how a wharf was formed. As they say on Oak island TV show, Mother Nature does not make straight lines on mankind. If you look at a map of Baltimore Harbor you will see those fingers coming out in the harbor.

An unrecorded map of Baltimore by William P. Twamley lithographed by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore in 1881 just surfaced. The map five feet by six feet in size containing all the streets, alleys, precincts, wharves, port warden's lines, and etc. With numbering and vibrant wash coloring including red highlighting to indicate important public buildings, businesses, factories and places of worship. It also included railroad work, the city's streetcar routes, car lines, elevations of street corners, rail lines, rail terminals and related facilities. The map was first advertised in the Baltimore Sun on November 5, 1881 by Wm. Twamley for the price of \$10 per copy.



BELOW YOU WILL FIND A LIST OF KNOW OMNIBUS LINES AND THEY MAY POSSIBLE HAVE TOKENS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME.

- 1844 – The first Baltimore omnibus (no name listed) in April - corner Franklin St. and Eutaw to Baltimore to Gay to Pratt and thence to Market St. (now Broadway) Fell's Point.
- 1844 - The Govanstown Line - in June, running from Baltimore to Govanstown stopping at the Star Tavern and Cold Spring Hotel
- 1844 - 1850 - Blue Line - ran from Pennsylvania Ave. to Exchange Place via Green and Baltimore, South, Lombard to Exchange Place thence via Gay, Baltimore, Caroline, Gough, Bond, Thames to the Point Market. I. Peters & Co., was the proprietors.
- 1845 - The Greenmount Cemetery Lines - running from Howard and Madison Sts. via Baltimore and Gay Sts. to Ashland Square and also from Exchange Place to Ashland Square both continuing to Greenmount Cemetery.
- 1847 - The York Road Line - Monument Square down Forest to Ensor St. along Gay to Fayette thence to Hillen and High Sts.
- 1850 - The Monumental Line - ran from corner of Ross & Light through Light, Montgomery, Hanover to Baltimore thence to Broadway and down Thames.

1850 - The Yellow Line - general route from east to west. Jacob Hardtner was the proprietor
 1851 - The Canton Line - from lower end of Broadway to Canton a line
 1852 - Baltimore Cemetery Line - Paca St. to Fremont to Pratt to Sharp to the Baltimore Cemetery
 1852 - The White Line (Canton Co.) from Eutaw House to their grounds stopping near the old race course.
 1852 - The Good Intent Line - from Franklin Square down Baltimore St. to Gay to Pratt to Broadway thence to the corner of Thames and Bond St.
 1853 - **The People's Line** - from Ashland Square to Franklin Square. James **Mitchell** was the proprietor.
 1854 - **The Accommodation Line** - from Fell's Point up Broadway through Pratt and Gay Sts. thence to Baltimore and Franklin Square. A. Johnson was the proprietor.
 1856 - The Three Cent Line - from Merchants Exchange to Madison Ave. via Baltimore St.
 1859 - The City Passenger Railway begins

REFERENCES:

thanks Ed & Jim H.

Places.baltimoreheritage.or/timelines/transit/

Newspapers by Ancestry

Google Books

The Numismatist - Vol. 20 page 73

U.S. Merchant Tokens, 1845-1860: A Catalog of the Unofficial - Russell Rulau - 1982 - page 118

A Survey of American Trade Tokens: An Anthology - David E. Schenkman · 1975 - page 68



Baltimore Orioles Shorebirds, Maryland

All Sports Arena Amusement Token

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse

reverse

Obv: CLASS "A" AFFILIATE OF THE BALTIMORE ORIOLES / (shorebird) / SHOREBIRDS / (Orioles emblem)

Rev: ● ALL SPORTS ARENA AMUSEMENTS, INC ● / (globe shape) / 215-702-8100

round brass 25mm (photo from tokencatalog.com)

thanks Ed

The Delmarva Shorebirds are a Minor League Baseball team based in Salisbury, Maryland. They are members of the Carolina (South Atlantic) League and the Single-A affiliate of the Baltimore Orioles (1997-present). Their home games are played at Arthur W. Perdue Stadium. Amusements at the Stadium Arena & Sports Venue - 6400 Hobbs Rd, Salisbury, MD. Their team colors are black, orange and white. Their mascot is a Shorebird.



Reference:

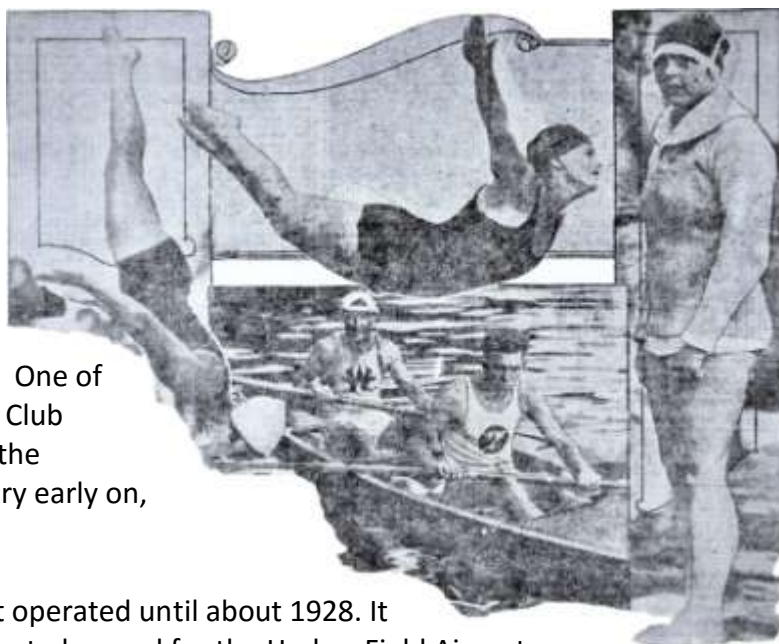
Wikipedia

theshorebirds.com

THE MARYLAND SWIMMING CLUB

By Ed Craig LM-22

Many people do not often think about it, but Maryland has a very good swimming history. Indulge me a bit here. Most folks have heard about multi-Olympic medal winning Michael Phelps (28 Olympic medals) and Katie Ledecky (5 Olympic medals and 21 World Championship gold medals) who were atop the US and World swimming scene for quite a while. Maryland has always had numerous swimming clubs to support the sport in our state. There are school and private swimming clubs. One of the earliest clubs has to be the Maryland Swimming Club (MSC). This club was located in the Dundalk area of the Patapsco Neck. It began under another name but very early on, it became the Maryland Swimming Club.



The Maryland Swimming Club began in 1903. It operated until about 1928. It had to cease operation since the land it occupied was to be used for the Harbor Field Airport. According to the Dundalk history published by the Dundalk Patapsco Neck Historical Society, the land was originally the summer home of the McShane family who were responsible for the original naming of Dundalk, MD. It was located on the Patapsco River and consisted of about 6 acres with a house. The McShane house actually became the home of the club after the McShane family sold their Dundalk business to the Central Foundry in Baltimore City. The club had about 125-150 members who besides swimming, participated in sailing, baseball, canoeing, soccer and track. At one time they had the best clay tennis courts in Maryland. The MSC had superb facilities and fielded very competitive teams that competed in Maryland athletic competitions. The historical society notes that once they were even represented in the World Olympics. The Maryland Swimming Club was located close to the St. Helena neighborhood very near the Riverview Park amusement operation.

The Patapsco Neck area has a tradition of both pool and river swimming. Many county and city residents frequented the beach at Bay Shore Park and other river based swimming areas. Later, there were formal, competitive swimming teams at the Dundalk YMCA and the Sparrows Point Country Club. A point of local trivia, at one time, the Dundalk YMCA had a famous swimming teacher, Isabella "Belle" Cameron. She was of Scottish decent and was a member of the British World Olympic team. She won a gold Olympic medal.

On a personal note, I swam (non-competitively) at both locations. I learned to swim at the Dundalk YMCA. While a Boy Scout, I did a mile swim, earned a swimming merit badge and at Broad Creek scout summer camp, I worked as a lifeguard during my yearly two-week visit.



The medal (left) was issued by the Maryland Swimming Club for competition in 1924. Thanks to Jane for her help with research and the pictures.



Special Delivery – Children Sent Via Parcel Post!

by Jane Sears LM12

This article has nothing to do with a token or a medal but I just received this bit of information from my newspaper site and thought it was very interesting. I would like to share it with you.

On January 1, 1913, the US Postal Service introduced its Parcel Post Service. Many customers took advantage of the new expanded regulations to mail things like eggs, live bees, harmless live animals, produce, and even an entire building by sending one brick at a time. The most unusual deliveries occurred between 1910 and 1920, as numerous customers mailed children via parcel post. There were no postal regulations against this service. A few stamps were cheaper than buying a train ticket. The weight limit was up to 50 lbs. Children were shipped for different reasons from visiting relatives or to living with that person. The distance recorded by some newspaper articles was from 1 mile to 720 miles. Shipping tags were attached to the child with the postal stamps attached to one side and on the other side was the name of the receiver and the sender. In the rural communities the postal service was used quite a lot. The trip was in a postal truck and the railway mail train for longer trips. The child was accompanied by a letter carrier.



In 1920, the practice was officially banned. Below are two articles detailing some stories related to the Parcel Post Service.

REAL BABY IN PARCELS POST.

Delivery Made by a Carrier at Batavia, Ohio.

Batavia, O.—A mail carrier on rural route No. 5, out of this place, is the first to accept and deliver under parcels post conditions a live baby. The baby, a boy, weighing 10½ pounds, just within the eleven-pound limit, is the child of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Beagle, of near Glen. The package was well wrapped and ready for "mailing" when the carrier got it. Its measurement reached seventy-two inches, also just within the law, which makes seventy-two inches the limit. The postage was 15 cents and the "parcel" was insured for \$50.



TO MAIL 'CLERKS, RAILWAY SERVICE—Babies by parcel post should be fed every four hours at expense of clerks. Do not stick stamps on baby's face. All railway mail clerks must pass an examination to qualify in the art of dressing babies, and also in the knowledge of handling safety pins. Feeding is optional, but it is not advisable to give babies frankfurters or boiled dinners. Babies sent by parcel post must be delivered to some one at address. Do not leave them on front doorsteps or in the mail boxes in rural districts. If addressee refuses to accept such mail, wire postmaster general for instructions.

Minden, Nebraska Jan 30, 1913

The San Francisco Examiner Feb 22, 1914

If this article peaks up your interest in history, make a Google search and there are plenty of newspaper articles giving information about the child and mail carrier trip. I have heard of the orphan trains transporting children to the Mid-West but not this US Government service for the delivery of children.

REFERENCES:

Newspaper.com

1913 stamps by Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Composite photo and imaging by Gwilllhickers –

U.S. Post Office; Individual stamp images from Smithsonian National Postal Museum

History channel has a program to view at - <https://www.history.com/news/mailling-children-post-office>

Getty images / National Postal Museum / Smithsonian

WORLD WAR II POWs IN MARYLAND

By Ed Craig LM-22

As a direct result of the United States involvement in World War II, the United States hosted numerous Prisoner of War (POW) camps. I recently was reading a very interesting book called: "World War II USA POW & Internment Camp Chits" by David Frank and David Seelye. According to the authors, there were approximately 700 POW camps in the United States. Most states had camps. Maryland had 19 camps which the authors note housed about 10,000 prisoners during WW II.

One of the Maryland camps was at Camp Holabird in Dundalk, MD, about 2 miles from my home. I knew of its history and that it housed both Italian and German POWs. Holabird opened as a Camp in 1917. For WWII, it housed about 750 Germans at the Camp and about 450 Italians at the nearby Logan Airfield. From local history provided in various newsletters from the Dundalk & Patapsco Neck Historical Society, it was common knowledge that the Italians were able to work on the economy with more freedom than the Germans who were mostly confined to the Camp. In both roles, the POWs were exposed to the locals. When the war ended, some of the Italian POWs were allowed to stay as they wanted to marry local women. The Germans however had to return to Germany but some returned to marry their local flames. The Holabird POW Camp operated from October 1944 to May 1946.

The book notes that all 19 Maryland camps probably saved the state over 5 million dollars between June and December 1945 alone in agricultural labor costs. These prisoners were used to pick crops and do other farm work. This was a major help to the state economy as many of the local men went into military service or were working in the defense industry supporting the war.

The referenced book lists and describes the "Chits" or tickets issued by the camps for use by the prisoners to buy items in the base canteen. Chits were normally issued in booklets containing 1, 5, 10 and 25 cent tickets. The book shows tickets from the POW Camp at Fort George G. Meade. I have never seen any chits or booklets from the Holabird POW Camp. I have seen these from Camp Somerset in Westover, MD (Somerset County).

According to the book, this camp began in 1935 as a Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) operation. During the war, Somerset County specifically requested German prisoners be sent to help staff canning houses, sawmills and packing plants which were short staffed due to the war. Approximately 1,450 POWs were assigned to Camp Somerset between August 1944 and June 1946. The book says that after the war, the camp became a migrant workers facility.



There was another camp in Maryland at Camp Ritchie. This base was built by the Maryland National Guard in Cascade, MD in Washington County and named after former Maryland Governor Albert Ritchie. When WW II came about, the Department of Defense took over the base for several purposes. Much of this history has been recently shown on several TV documentaries. First, the base had weather conditions very similar to those that might occur in Germany which made it ideal for training. According to the book, in August of 1944, US Military Intelligence brought in Japanese Nisei women to help translate captured documents. Nisei are US citizens of Japanese ancestry whose US parents were born in Japan making them the first generation of their families born in the US. Also, in 1944, a POW camp operation was established with about 200 German prisoners. As part of a related operation, the DOD began a program which was later referred to as the "Ritchie Boys". These were males of military age who spoke fluent German and were intimately knowledgeable of German customs, culture and geography as well as the language. Most of these men were US citizens who were born in Germany and Austria and immigrated to the US ahead of the Nazi takeover. Most of these men went back to Europe as US soldiers who were spy's behind enemy lines and translators who helped with German prisoner interrogation and to spread confusion among enemy operations. In 1998, the US Government sold what had become Fort Ritchie to a local developer who is renovating and redeveloping the facility. It will include a museum when finished. Recently, the developer rented part of the base to Paramount Pictures who was filming part of a yet to be released TV series called "Lioness" based on the story about a CIA program. Keep an eye out for the new series.

It should be noted that these POW camps were often put on existing US military bases. The regular camps/bases also had chits or tickets that US soldiers could use on base. These are not the same as the POW chits which were for the prisoners and most often are marked as being for POW use at the base.

I recommend that if you are a US POW collector or just interested in WW II history that you get a copy of the referenced book at your library or the local book store. It is well worth your time and investment. If you are aware of any Maryland POW chits please let me know or do a follow-up article for your Journal.

Editor Note: I found a 2 & 5 cents chit on line.



Orioles Spring Training

by Jane Sears LM12



OBV: ● Fort Lauderdale Florida 1999 ● 954-776-1921 ● Spring Training / \$2.00 / Off / Orioles / General / Admission / Ticket

Rev: 7th Annual Cajun/Zydeco Crawfish Festival / May 7-9 1999 / Crazee Crawfish (character in airplane) Krewe of / 761.5934

round 1.5" wooden nickel

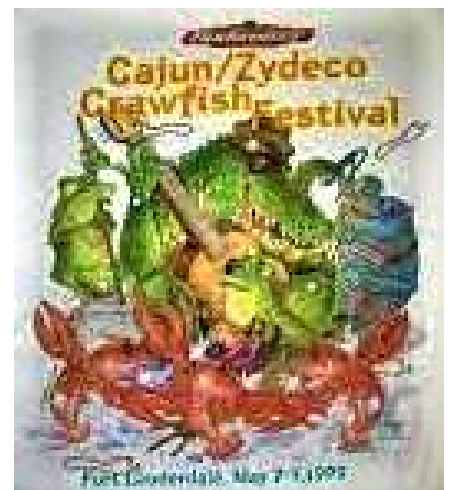
thanks Ed

In 1999, the Baltimore Orioles held their spring training camp from March 2 to April 4 at the Fort Lauderdale Stadium, in Fort Lauderdale Florida. The minor league activities in Florida were known as the grapefruit league and the team continued their training until the start of the official season. The Orioles were at the Fort Lauderdale Stadium from 1996 to 2009. The stadium was demolished in June 2019. The Orioles moved to the renovated Ed Smith Stadium in Sarasota, Florida in 2010 and 2011. This stadium was built in 1989 and the renovations cost a \$31.2 million.

The BUDWEISER Cajun/Zydeco Crawfish Festival was held in the City of Fort Lauderdale. The Parks and Recreation Department planned its Seventh Annual Cajun/Zydeco Crawfish Festival with live, continuous Cajun and Zydeco music, crawfish boil, Cajun and Creole hot and spicy foods, dance lessons, panel discussion, crawfish races, kite flying and children's activities on Friday 8th - May 9th. It was reported that 35,000 pounds of gnarly little crustaceans would be cooked one way or another. For sale were advanced one day tickets for \$10; 2 day tickets for \$15; 3 days ticket for \$20. Tickets at the gate were for sale at one day tickets for \$12; two days for \$20; three days for \$30. Children 11 and younger got free admission. The festivities were held at the Fort Lauderdale Stadium, 5301 N.W. 12th Ave. There was no mention of the Orioles scheduled to attend the festival.

This wooden nickel is a great addition to any Orioles collector's collection. But there is a problem with this wooden nickel time frame. If it was given out at the Orioles training camp for the festival it was only a token and the person would use it to get \$2.00 off for entry for a game. There was no value for the festival on the token.

But if it was given out at the festival then that person could use it for any future Oriole's game. But that would not work because the festival was after the time of the spring training for 1999. So the planners of this activity had the dates off and didn't consider the error if there was an error. Or the vendors who would be at the festival gave out the wooden nickels in advance to their customers advertising the festival and the Orioles. The above is an example the question what came first the chicken or the egg.



a Budweiser Tee Shirt
with festival logo on it

References:

02 May 1999 the Tampa Tribune
1999 Spring Training website
Fort Lauderdale Stadium



ANA CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

HOST CLUBS FREE SOUVENIR MEDAL (pg 53)

The three local numismatic organizations that hosted the 2003 ANA Convention “World’s Fair of Money” joined forces with ANA and gave away a free new pewter medal to approximately 4,000 attendees at the convention. They were given to the first 800 visitors (limit one per family) during each day of the convention. The following coupon, light purple in color, was provided during the convention pre-registration and registration and could be redeemed at the Host Clubs table #103 located just inside the convention entry door for a free pewter medal.



The obverse side of the medal shows an aerial view of Fort McHenry and the words “THE BIRTHPLACE OF OUR / NATIONAL ANTHEM at the top and FORT McHENRY / MH / BALTIMORE, MARYLAND below.

The reverse side shows the new ANA logo with the initials MH to the left of logo and the words MD TAMS • MSNA • BALTO CC at the top and ANA CONVENTION / JUL 30 – AUG 3 / 2003 / BALTIMORE, MD below.



The medals are cast in pewter and are 40 millimeters in diameter. The medal was designed by Millard W. Hajek, a member of all three host organizations. Following lists the mintage and distribution.

Gold plated pewter	50	• 50 presentation sets were assembled with one each of gold silver, copper and pewter medals
Silver plated pewter	450	• 400 silver plated medals distributed at the Award and Installation Banquet. 50 in presentation sets.
Copper plated pewter	200	• 150 copper plated medals distributed (100 for Yn & 50 for Numismatic Theater) 50 in presentation sets.
Pewter	4,500	• 4,450 pewter medals available for distribution at the ANA Convention. 50 in presentation sets.

This page reprinted from booklet

PITTSVILLE, MD - SOME HISTORY & STRAWBERRIES

by Ed Craig LM-22

Some of you may be fairly familiar with the town of Pittsville in Wicomico County. When you travel south down U.S. Route 50 from Baltimore, past Salisbury toward Ocean City, you probably noticed some signs showing the roads to Pittsville. If you have not been there, take a few minutes sometime and drive to or through Pittsville. It is a very interesting place full of Maryland and local history. I have been there several times over the years and thoroughly enjoyed the short detour.

Many years ago, on one of my collectible hunting visits to Pittsville, I stopped at Jackson's Floral Shop and bought some local ephemera and local tokens and berry tickets. Maybe just as important was the manuscript that I purchased. It was titled "PITTSVILLE: AN EASTERN SHORE TOWN'S HISTORY" by Louis (Casey) Parsons. The bound, soft copy manuscript was a bargain at less than \$20. When I bought this item, I almost immediately scanned through it quickly and read certain parts in its entirety. During my COVID house cleaning and hobby organization efforts, the manuscript resurfaced and I read it cover to cover. This led to this article about Pittsville as it relates to farming, canning and vegetable & strawberry picking.

For some perspective, the Maryland Merchant Tokens book written by David Schenkman and published by the Maryland Token and Medal Society in 1986, shows two tokens associated with Pittsville, MD. Both of these tokens are attributed to Paul G. Wimbrow with a note saying that he went into business as a canner in the 1920's. These are listed in Schenkman as 730-W5 and 730-W6

730-W5

OBV: P.G.W. / 1 (incuse)

REV: (blank)

Red Fiber, 21mm

730-W6

OBV: P.G.WIMBROW

REV: 1 / BKT.

Brass, 22mm

The great reference book by R. Lee Burton, "Canneries of the Eastern Shore" also dated 1986, shows four distinct canneries for Pittsville in the Wicomico section (pages 155-164). They are as follows:

E.T. Jones 1919-1919

Pittsville Canning Co. 1908-1915 and 1943-1957

Cleveland J. White 1919-1928

Paul Wimbrow 1920-1936

A picture of the brass Wimbrow token can be found in the Merchant token book while both are shown in the Burton book. The Pittsville historical manuscript mentions the Pittsville Canning Co. and the Paul Wimbrow Canning Co. but not the other two canneries listed by Mr. Burton. Burton mentions the four canneries but does not show tokens from the other three. If anyone has any tokens from the other canneries, please let us know, maybe in an article for the Journal.

Pittsville has always had a history of farming but the coming of the railroad in 1868, made farming more profitable as the crops could be taken by rail to Baltimore. There were hard economic times in the period before the Civil War. Much of the early business in Pittsville, was barter and trade between local folks and the storekeeper. Residents would trade lumber, firewood, poultry, cattle, eggs and the like for cloth, shoes, hats, and groceries. In 1841, one local shop even issued their own paper money in the form of 25 cent notes. These certificates were engraved and showed a sailing ship and the Battle Monument in Baltimore.



The town of Pittsville was originally named "Derrickson's Cross Roads". The primary agricultural product in Pittsville for many years was strawberries. This crop was not always very profitable, but it gave the farmers a meager living and got many of them out of the barter economy. In the early years, some local stories show the minimal gain from the berry crops. According to the Parson's book, "... in 1898, Mr. James E. Farlow shipped 2 - 60-quart crates (120 quarts) of strawberries to the E. W. Gleason Co. of Boston, Mass., for which he received 5 cents a quart or a total of \$6.00. From that amount was deducted \$2.40 freight, \$0.20 cartage, and \$0.60 commission, leaving Mr. Farlow only \$2.80 for his berries, less

than two and one-half cents a quart. In those days the picking cost one cent a quart, not to mention the cost of the crate or the labor of growing the plants for one full year."

There is an anecdote in the book where a farmer is walking down the street in a great mood when a neighbor asks why. He says that his strawberries which he sold did well and that he made about \$500. The neighbor asked if that was after deducting his expenses. He replied "No" and said that "you can't deduct your expenses; if you did that, you'd never make anything."

Eventually Pittsville developed an auction committee and began an auction block and they hired an auctioneer. This allowed the local farmers to divest themselves of their crops early in the process and let the more professional auction process drive the prices and transportation. The first auction block was set up in about 1908-1910. This also helped standardize the process. A 60 quart crate gave way to a 32 quart crate and very much later, the 16 quart crate. With rail shipping, the W.F. Messick Ice Co. played a major role in providing ice to cool the shipments. The book notes that 30-40 rail cars a day of berries were the norm but on one day in 1923, a record 61 rail cars were loaded in Pittsville for the trip North.

If you are interested in Pittsville, local history, picking, packing and canning; I strongly suggest you try to get a copy of this book. It is loaded with our farming and cultural past. It is a Maryland Eastern Shore history second to none. Maryland had such a dominant history of Strawberry farming with Eastern Shore towns like Pittsville and Anne Arundel County playing major roles. Thanks to Jane Sears for help with the pictures for this article.



MARYLAND BUSINESS CARD / ADVERTISING TOKEN

ED CRAIG LM-22

I recently came across a new, modern Maryland token. It is a business card & advertising token for a gentleman, Don Rizzo. Mr. Rizzo is advertising two locations for his business. He is advertising business locations in Washington, DC and Baltimore, Md. He is associated with the Crown Life Insurance Company.

OBV: * IN WASHINGTON 577-1445 * / (design) / DON RIZZO / ASSOCIATES / (design) / * IN BALTIMORE 792-2482 *

REV: PREMIUM / (2 standing lions carrying a globe with a crown on top) / CROWN LIFE / INSURANCE CO. / LOVER

The token is round, goldine, and 25mm



According to my internet searches, Don Rizzo Associates was founded in 1971 and was originally located at 6305 Ivy Lane, Suite 570 in Greenbelt Maryland. The phone number listed for the business matched the token (301-577-1445). Don Rizzo & Associates was subsequently acquired by Bill Betz and became Betz, Rizzo & Associates. Thanks to Jane for helping with the pictures.



Just received permission to use this photo for the R. P. L. (Rosedale Passenger Line)

MD TAMS CLASSIFIED

MAIL TO: Jane Sears 9323 Waltham Woods Rd., Baltimore, MD 21234-1550

Email: marysears@comcast.net

***WHEN SENDING IN AN AD – PLEASE INFORM EDITOR HOW MANY ISSUES IN WHICH YOU WANT IT TO APPEAR.**

WANTED: RED GOOSE MONEY / RELATED ITEMS. HOWDY DOODY PLAY MONEY.

OTHER SIMILAR ITEMS. SCOTT McCLUNG, 8381-H MONTGOMERY RUN ROAD

ELLCOTT CITY, MD 21043 410-868-3318

03/22

WANTED: 2018- 2019 - 2020 BONNIE BLINK TOKENS

PLEASE CONTACT - JOHN HAMMOND, 163 TIMBER LANE, HANOVER, PA 17331 1-717-634-5004

03/22

POKER CHIP SETS FOR SALE - FIVE DIFFERENT THREE CHIP SETS. EACH SET IS \$10 POSTPAID,

8 IN PERSON. CONTACT ED CRAIG: mail4elc@comcast.net

03/22

WANTED: OPA RATION TOKENS FROM WW-II

RED TOKENS WITH LETTERS COMBO “M-M” and “M-V”

BLUE TOKENS WITH LETTER COMBO “C-X “ and “W-U”

CONTACT - DON CURTIS 410-256-6752 (R-292) or donaldleocurtis@gmail.com

03/22

FOR SALE: Maverick picker token - Tomatoes // (blank reverse). Brass, round, 21mm. \$1.00 + stamp.

Multiples available. Steven Kawalec 40 Martin Ave. Clifton, NJ 07012

3/23

WANTED: any type tokens from Charles, Calvert and St. Mary’s Counties in Southern Maryland. Carter Gray 443-532-5171

09/23

OTTMAR MERGENTHALER

by Lenny Cicero LM29

Mergenthaler Good Luck Token, issued circa 1910. Mergenthaler Linotype Company originated in Baltimore, Maryland and had factories in Baltimore and New York.



TOKEN DESCRIPTION:

Obverse: Linotype Machine, NO WORRY WHEN USING THE LINOTYPE, THE LINOTYPE IS THE ONLY WAY

Reverse: Center is a Horseshoe with a Four-Leaf Clover and a Wishbone in center. Written around the token is MEMBERSHIP EMBLEM, MERGENTHALER DON'T WORK CLUB. It measures about 36 mm and appears to be silver-plated brass.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor who developed the Linotype machine was born in Hachtel, Wurttemberg (Germany), May 11, 1859, and died October 28, 1899, in Baltimore MD.

When he was a young boy, he wanted to study engineering but college expenses were beyond his family's means and so he was apprenticed to a watchmaker at the age of 14 and attended technical school classes at night. In 1872 he immigrated to the United States, becoming a citizen in 1878. While employed in a Baltimore machine shop of a relative he worked on plans for a device to make type moles of paper mâché, this device proved impractical, so Mergenthaler became dedicated to the problems involved in setting type by machine. In 1884 he patented his Linotype which by bringing copper matrices into brief contact with molten but fast cooling alloy (lead) into a line of type, "LINOTYPE" the machine reduced cost by speeding up the printing process hence it fostered a dramatic expansion in areas of publishing. Mergenthaler later patented other successful inventions but developing the Linotype remained his life interest.



I was a Linotype Operator most of my career, working in Composition Shops that produced the type for the printing process. I attended The Mergenthaler School of Printing. But with new technology the Linotype is gone and computers have taken over.

MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name (Print) _____ Membership number: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Telephone: _____ Birth Date: _____ Occupation: _____
 E mail address: _____
 My collecting interests are: _____
 Other Numismatic Affiliations: _____

I hereby apply for membership in the MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. subject to its Constitution and Bylaws.
 Applicants under 16 years of age must have Parent/Guardian signature

Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____
 () Yes, you may publish my name, address and e-mail address in the MD TAMS JOURNAL Membership Roster.
 () No, publish my name only in the MD TAMS JOURNAL Membership Roster.

Recommended by: _____ MD TAMS # _____

A \$ 20.00 fee must accompany this application for full current year dues. Members who join after Oct. 1st should enclose \$10.00 for membership through MARCH 31st. APRIL begins a NEW dues year. (LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$300.00)

Mail to: **MD TAMS MEMBERSHIP, P.O. BOX 3273 BALTIMORE, MD 21228-0273**



NEW ADDRESS _____ Effective Date: _____
 I NAME _____ MD TAMS # _____
 I ADDRESS _____
 I CITY _____ STATE _____
 I ZIP _____

MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. – CLASSIFIED AD FORM

Mail to: *Jane Sears 9323 Waltham Woods Rd., Baltimore, MD 21234-1550*

Email to: marysears@comcast.net

Please accept the following classified ad of 25 words or less for publication in the next issue of the Journal.

I understand that the deadlines are: **Feb. 15; May 15; Aug. 15 and Nov. 15**

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

(Address)
 (List-Counts)
 (as 5 Words) _____ (Address line must include members name and zip)
 Submitted by _____ (Member's Name) _____ MD Tams # _____

Note to Editor: I have exceeded my 25 word free limit. I understand I am charged at a rate of 10 cents per word over the 25 word limit. Enclosed is \$ _____ for _____ additional word.